

decided that all who were friendly to the Anti-Slavery cause might speak in the ten minutes rule. We have no doubt that this permission was granted in consequence of demands from Third Party men, who, having attended our meetings where such unlimited freedom of debate was enjoyed, said that every one must believe, that were no room for investigation allowed in their meetings, their position would not bear investigation. These persons were in ecstasies of delight when my friend and myself spoke, and were not ordered down. And we were in ecstasies, too, but for different reasons. This same Society, four years since, rent itself from the parent Society, because women were not gagged. And by its own consent, it will keep an eye upon it, and see that it be not cultivated. The noxious weeds of Third Party can be removed with the greatest ease, and then the other obstacles will be clearly exposed, and the territory converted into a garden of freedom.

ABBY KELLEY.

Anti-Slavery Measures.—No. 1.

In every stage of the progress of a reformatory movement, there are particular measures adapted to the existing circumstances, which, if adopted, will cause the movement to progress with far more rapidity than if less judicious measures are chosen by the friends of the cause, and their time and exertions expended upon them. My purpose is to state such measures as appear to me to be the wisest, leaving others to judge whether they are wisely selected.

Measure 1. There are some States, Massachusetts and Vermont, for instance, where the Anti-Slavery feeling is so general, and the desire of the two parties to obtain the friendship of Abolitionists so great, that the State Legislatures will adopt any measure proposed by the Abolitionists. What are these measures? Certainly nothing short of such amendment of the Constitution of the Union, as shall forbid the National Government from siding in slaveholding—and it appears to me that we should go still further, and demand such change of the Constitution as shall abolish Slavery itself, throughout the whole of the North.

I would therefore suggest, that in Massachusetts, and other States similarly circumstanced, an effort be made by public meetings or petitions, to obtain an expression of the sense of the State Legislatures to Congress in favor of the amendments of the Constitution above suggested, and that some members of the Legislature, in whom entire confidence can be placed, be intrusted with the charge of the business—not such as will fly off to some minor question, and regard against the great measure desired, as Mr. C. F. Adams did in the case of the Lammie petition.

The repeal of the gag-law in Congress, renders the present moment an auspicious one for such a movement, and it is to be hoped that it will not be neglected. Both the non-voting and voting Abolitionists may unite in the measure, as I see by the Liberator, that the former have resolved to petition against the amendment of the Constitution. I presume, will not object to petitioning for change of the Constitution; and as to the Liberty Party, though many of them hold the Constitution not to be pro-slavery, there will be no inconsistency in petitioning for such amendment as will prevent a pro-slavery construction, or one which shall give liberty to the slaves throughout the land.

Power of a Political.

After the storm of a political contest (in which the success of either party would be a disgrace to them) we may gather some useful lessons from the connection with the character of the Liberty Party.

After the storm of a political contest (in which the success of either party would be a disgrace to them) we may gather some useful lessons from the connection with the character of the Liberty Party. After the storm of a political contest (in which the success of either party would be a disgrace to them) we may gather some useful lessons from the connection with the character of the Liberty Party.

A fact for remembrance—that which gives us most joy, namely, the rising of an opponent, gives them the greatest cause for distress. To watch their counsels, and to see the clouds of wrath which gathered as we rose to speak, and grew blacker and blacker till they broke in the thunder of error; and then to see the sunshine bursting out when any of our party threw out their vile accusations against us, but which they studiously cut us off from refusing. One declared that Garrison was electioneer for Clay, and that we were dividing votes between the poor slave and the rich man.

Of all the towns in the county, we considered Keene, the county seat, the most important, and therefore resolved to visit it. Its beauty, its unrivalled by any village in New England. Its splendid mansions, its neat cottages, its plain, sober dwellings, with its elegant public buildings, all overshadowed by their proud old elms, with the accompaniment of a beautiful and rich variety of ornamental trees, in great parks, and all around the city, rendered the place, by the charming green fields, all spread out on the broad plains in the valley of the merry Asshetoth give it, altogether, more the appearance of fairy land than of a county town in hard old Granite State. But, notwithstanding the great external beauty of the place, our hearts were not when we entered it. We knew the slave's cause had never been laid before its people, and that they were on the side of the oppressor. We had learned that no one but our unbending and unyielding and unrelenting party, even a few Third Party papers were taken, which, of course, were more mischievous than open pro-slavery prints. We were told we should probably be mobbed, and that the people would keep a cold distance from our meetings; or at least that the boys would get up a row; as at all, even their most popular lectures, they were very annoying. Yes, we entered Keene with sorrow. But never since I have been pleading for the slave, in the hundreds of towns I have visited for the last five years, have I been more completely disappointed. There was opposition, and there were quitters, most bitter and unrelenting. But it was kept away, and grating its angry teeth somewhat under cover. No church was opened to the perishing millions' cause, but the spacious town-hall was well filled for seven evenings, and on some evenings it was crowded. Through the whole series no sign of a mob—no, not even of a row. The boys, who had been so much complained of, showed the most respectful attention. Persons from all classes of society attended, and gave us a courteous, and evidently, a candid hearing. We threw out our most ultra doctrines in relation to the Church and Government of the country, showing the latter to be a Satanic compact, and the former a den of iniquity, and yet no one accepted the challenge to come to their meetings, but silently acquiesced in our conclusions, that it is the duty of every honest man to forsake and repudiate the latter. Indeed, the whole course of our discussions, no one except the senior editor of the Sentinel ever rose in opposition, and he only on two immaterial points that did not affect the main arguments. The temper of the people was shown by the fact, that when we offered fifty copies of the "Francis Jackson's Letter," and fifty copies of the "Francis Jackson's Letter," for sale, they were taken off at once, many of the purchasers refusing to receive any change, though we offered a very liberal collection of \$12.00 was taken up; and besides, several generous presents were made to myself and friend. Ten persons subscribed for the Standard, and one for the Liberator, most of whom have heretofore taken no interest in this heaven-born cause.

On the whole, considering the little Anti-Slavery labor that has been bestowed on the place, and its present auspicious position, I anticipate that soon, very soon, Keene will be as lovely in spirit, as it now is in external aspect, taking high and holy ground in the great conflict between Liberty and Slavery, which is fast drawing to a final engagement.

labor that has been bestowed on the place, and its present auspicious position, I anticipate that soon, very soon, Keene will be as lovely in spirit, as it now is in external aspect, taking high and holy ground in the great conflict between Liberty and Slavery, which is fast drawing to a final engagement.

We visited a few other towns in Cheshire County, in all of which our success more than equalled our hope, and in leaving it, our deepest regret for our engagements would allow us to remain no longer. I hope the American as well as the New Hampshire Society, will keep an eye upon it, and see that it be not cultivated. The noxious weeds of Third Party can be removed with the greatest ease, and then the other obstacles will be clearly exposed, and the territory converted into a garden of freedom.

For humanity.

It is a subject of boast with the parties, in many places, that they can concentrate their forces upon any man the leaders may choose. An anecdote illustrative of this occurs to me. A few years since the Democracy of Louisiana County, Ohio, selected and elected to the State Legislature as their champion a man of unusually cool, unexcitable manner, and extreme integrity—all of which were strikingly delineated in his features, and perhaps somewhat indicated by the bang of his coat. When the "assembled wisdom of the State" had convened at Columbus, they were greeted by their present Senator, Benjamin Tappan. Gratified to witness such evidence of the success of his faith, he said to him, "If you elect him, I believe he could elect the devil, if you would nominate him!" This all passed for an encomium on the stability and warm devotion of the party to their

cause, and I believe the admired gentleman voted for Tappan as candidate for United States Senator.

So may the party about them can elect James K. Polk, or any other obscure citizen from some corner of the western wilderness, provided they keep their party well united and obedient to the rule. And what party does not wish to become a visible distinction? Does not even the Liberty Party take a singular ground? I admit they start out with men, primarily taken from an unpopular cause, and who have generally exposed it through principle, yet as party is necessarily and essentially an infringement of rights, and a certain road to evil, the Liberty Party will keep an eye upon it, and see that it be not cultivated.

But it is fully to say the late election has settled the question, that the American people are in favor of the extension of Slavery, or that the vote for Henry Clay is a test of the Anti-Annektion feeling, or that the Tariff, or any other public measure, is thus settled. I believe no such thing. It is true, to a certain extent, these questions all affect the election, but we see that Pennsylvania gave Polk, a free trade man, a heavier majority than did Shunk, a tariff man. The interests of that State being altogether for a tariff, the evidence here, as in a hundred other instances, is entirely against the idea that the independent, unbiased will of the people is expressed through the ballot-box. The vote for a Liberty candidate is not the test of the Anti-Slavery strength, nor will it ever be the case, as a general thing. When there is no probability of such being elected, many Anti-Slavery men will vote for the better of those who may succeed, and when there is a probability of their being elected, many will not vote for them for the purpose of endeavoring to defeat some other one.

But the nomination of a man, made by a hundred individuals to suit ten thousand, is as certainly a surrender of the right of choice, as for a hundred men, with different sized feet, to send one man to select shoes for them, which, though they be all of one size, they must either wear or go barefoot.

Respectfully, D.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1844.

It is said that Mr. Hoar has done his duty. He has done "everything else." His mission, it is said, was ended, when the State commanded him to leave her borders, and refused to listen to his plea. So far from being true, he failed in his duty, precisely when he should have obeyed the commands of the State. The very purpose of his mission was to test the right of South Carolina to deny the right of citizenship to the citizens of Massachusetts, either by imprisonment or banishment. By commanding him to leave the State, they placed him exactly on a footing with the colored fellow-citizens who were imprisoned, and presented an obstacle to his land, just such a one as every opportunity could not have been given him to try the question at issue between the two States. His failure to avail himself of it, aggravates rather than excuses his dereliction of duty. Had he been simply an Ambassador from one State to another, he would have always excused. But he was sent as one of one State sent to another, where both are subject to the paramount law of a Federal Government, under which one is the plaintiff and the other the defendant.

But after all, there is nothing in this case, to call for any special indignation towards the South, except it be the novelty of the circumstances. The South has always submitted to it, and the North has always submitted to it. After giving to Mr. Hoar all the respect for the dignity of age and station, it is no worse in the Christians to order him to depart beyond their borders, than it is to imprison, and sometimes sell as slaves, more humble citizens. I submit whether, in fact, in the one case, a creature of the State is sent to its land, just such a one as every opportunity could not have been given him to try the question at issue between the two States.

His failure to avail himself of it, aggravates rather than excuses his dereliction of duty. Had he been simply an Ambassador from one State to another, he would have always excused. But he was sent as one of one State sent to another, where both are subject to the paramount law of a Federal Government, under which one is the plaintiff and the other the defendant.

But after all, there is nothing in this case, to call for any special indignation towards the South, except it be the novelty of the circumstances. The South has always submitted to it, and the North has always submitted to it. After giving to Mr. Hoar all the respect for the dignity of age and station, it is no worse in the Christians to order him to depart beyond their borders, than it is to imprison, and sometimes sell as slaves, more humble citizens. I submit whether, in fact, in the one case, a creature of the State is sent to its land, just such a one as every opportunity could not have been given him to try the question at issue between the two States.

His failure to avail himself of it, aggravates rather than excuses his dereliction of duty. Had he been simply an Ambassador from one State to another, he would have always excused. But he was sent as one of one State sent to another, where both are subject to the paramount law of a Federal Government, under which one is the plaintiff and the other the defendant.

But after all, there is nothing in this case, to call for any special indignation towards the South, except it be the novelty of the circumstances. The South has always submitted to it, and the North has always submitted to it. After giving to Mr. Hoar all the respect for the dignity of age and station, it is no worse in the Christians to order him to depart beyond their borders, than it is to imprison, and sometimes sell as slaves, more humble citizens. I submit whether, in fact, in the one case, a creature of the State is sent to its land, just such a one as every opportunity could not have been given him to try the question at issue between the two States.

His failure to avail himself of it, aggravates rather than excuses his dereliction of duty. Had he been simply an Ambassador from one State to another, he would have always excused. But he was sent as one of one State sent to another, where both are subject to the paramount law of a Federal Government, under which one is the plaintiff and the other the defendant.

ed colored seamen belonging to that State, has been forced by the State of Maryland to leave the city of Charleston. On his departure, he was subjected to a transaction. Alas! immediately on his arrival there, Mr. H. was informed that he would never see him again. He was informed that he would never see him again. He was informed that he would never see him again.

At this juncture, the keeper of the boat where he resided, and his wife, and his children, and his friends, turned him out of doors. Meanwhile there was ground to suppose that the mob of the city would attempt to do him harm. He was indeed, preserved from their hands only by the more of the influential gentlemen of the city who surrounded him, and compelled him to go on board a steamer bound for the North, and carrying him thither that his life might not be sacrificed to the rage of the excited people.

It is not understood whether any part of these proceedings, in respect to the dereliction of the constituted authorities, they convinced, however, evidently in the whole matter.

Mr. Hoar was not "forcibly expelled," but he fled at the approach of danger. What if the keeper of the boat had refused him his passage, and he had been turned out of doors? He would have been turned out of doors. He would have been turned out of doors.

His first answer, that "an attack on his life was merely a personal matter," was a manly one, and had he been in the same time, he would doubtless have been commanded respect, and endured his personal safety, from the ruffians around him, by his dignity and manners. In fact, he was indeed, preserved from their hands only by the more of the influential gentlemen of the city who surrounded him, and compelled him to go on board a steamer bound for the North, and carrying him thither that his life might not be sacrificed to the rage of the excited people.

It is not understood whether any part of these proceedings, in respect to the dereliction of the constituted authorities, they convinced, however, evidently in the whole matter.

Mr. Hoar was not "forcibly expelled," but he fled at the approach of danger. What if the keeper of the boat had refused him his passage, and he had been turned out of doors? He would have been turned out of doors. He would have been turned out of doors.

His first answer, that "an attack on his life was merely a personal matter," was a manly one, and had he been in the same time, he would doubtless have been commanded respect, and endured his personal safety, from the ruffians around him, by his dignity and manners. In fact, he was indeed, preserved from their hands only by the more of the influential gentlemen of the city who surrounded him, and compelled him to go on board a steamer bound for the North, and carrying him thither that his life might not be sacrificed to the rage of the excited people.

It is not understood whether any part of these proceedings, in respect to the dereliction of the constituted authorities, they convinced, however, evidently in the whole matter.

Mr. Hoar was not "forcibly expelled," but he fled at the approach of danger. What if the keeper of the boat had refused him his passage, and he had been turned out of doors? He would have been turned out of doors. He would have been turned out of doors.

His first answer, that "an attack on his life was merely a personal matter," was a manly one, and had he been in the same time, he would doubtless have been commanded respect, and endured his personal safety, from the ruffians around him, by his dignity and manners. In fact, he was indeed, preserved from their hands only by the more of the influential gentlemen of the city who surrounded him, and compelled him to go on board a steamer bound for the North, and carrying him thither that his life might not be sacrificed to the rage of the excited people.

can satisfy those acquainted with party politics that he could have taken so strange a course. It was natural for him to give up the contest, in selecting a candidate for office, to ascertain whether his opinions agreed with those of the party; and, in this particular case, whether his conduct in the matter of Slavery would agree with the policy of the party supporting him. Stronger evidence than the mere unsupported denial of Mr. Birney must be adduced before men of common industry, or any other necessary course of policy was made in his favor.

All that I have said touching Mr. Birney during the late contest, has been extracted from me by the sternest sense of duty. If any one thinks that I have done what I did from any abstract love of exposure to calumny, or any natural taste for the vulgar abuse which it has drawn upon me, he much mistakes my character. In all my statements of facts, I will not say that I have endeavored to be just, but I will boldly affirm that I have endeavored to be exactly fair. Indeed the sufficient proof of this is that none of my statements have been denied by any one pretending to personal knowledge of the facts therein stated. I do not, however, deny that there is no portion of my life which I look back with more entire satisfaction, as to the necessity, the motives, the spirit, the details, and the results of my conduct.

The Herald of Freedom.

The last Standard number of Mr. Quincy's report of the meeting of the New-Hampshire Board of the Herald of Freedom. In another part of this paper will be found the official account of the proceedings, the Report of the Committee appointed to examine into that matter, and the resolutions adopted in consequence of it.

My beloved friend, N. P. Rogers, residing in the National Anti-Slavery Standard has shed on the publisher's name the chilling influences of adversary advice. It becomes, therefore, my duty to say that no words could have more perfectly expressed my opinions with regard to the matter in question, than those used by Mr. Quincy, in advice to the young publisher of the Standard, to give up the Standard, and to unite with his associates. Indeed, the article to which Mr. Rogers alludes, though bearing the initials of only one of the editors, was intended to be understood as expressing the sentiments of them all.

It is superfluous, as well as out of place, for me to say here how much Mr. Rogers gives me by making this public declaration on my part necessary. Nothing, I know, but an overmastering sense of duty could compel either of the editors of the Standard to say, "you have in our judgment done wrong." Yet I must now say it, at whatever cost of feeling, and my friend may well conclude that the present time, and which would be to receive at how great a cost, from a friend, could only be to express his pleasure as to our expressing in my own disapproval privately. But I entered under the idea that he must needs be aware of my feelings and opinions, and that it would only be supererogatory suffering to express them.

It does not seem necessary, at this time, to review the contents of the Standard number 51, in which Mr. Rogers refuses to accept the just, judicious, and magnanimous proposition of the Society; that Mr. French declines to print the proceedings of the late meeting, and announces his determination to suspend, as far as in him lies, the publication of the Herald. Mr. French, at the same time, calls upon those who contributed to the same, to withdraw their names, and to express their pleasure as to what shall be done with them. The only reply which we apprehend those gentlemen can make, will be to state that they have no interest in those materials. That they gave them to the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, at a time when they supported Mr. Rogers, and the Herald, and the Society, and the cause, to be understood as withdrawing their names, and to be understood as withdrawing their names, and to be understood as withdrawing their names.

The editors of the Standard feel it to be an act of justice to faithful fellow-laborers in the cause, to express their united sense at once of the imperative obligation under which the New Hampshire Board lay to perform the painful duty in which they have been engaged, and of the temper with which they would be glad to see the Standard withdrawn from the press, and to be understood as withdrawing their names, and to be understood as withdrawing their names, and to be understood as withdrawing their names.

The Board considered themselves, and justly, as the most rigid scrutiny persons, to be the depository of the organs of the Society, whose servants they were. They, indeed, never stirred the question of ownership till since the last Annual Meeting of the Society, for the plain reason, that the ownership of the Society was never questioned until the Board, when the name of the Society was removed from the imprint of the paper, and that of an individual substituted in its place, they would have been alike faithful to their constituents, and treacherous to the cause, if they had not maintained the rights of the Society, they would have been false to duty if they had permitted so important a matter to be decided by the hands of individuals, which had been committed to them by the Abolitionists. The Society, pass without remembrance, into the hands of an irresponsible young man, however devoted and faithful he might be. They vindicated their trusteeship of the paper, not for the purpose of controlling Mr. Rogers while he remained editor, but for the purpose of supplying his place by a man who would be faithful to the Society, and to their cause. This very act has not been done by the Society, but by their appointment, with a discretion and kindness of spirit, worthy of all praise.

Should Mr. Rogers and Mr. French remain steadfast in their refusal to act as Editor and Printer of the Herald, in conjunction with the Society as publishers, some other friends must fill those honorable and arduous posts. For it is not for a moment to be supposed that the Herald of Freedom can be allowed to sink. We hope that the Board of official servants of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society will immediately take the requisite steps in this behalf, in all their duties being prompt, faithful, helpful, tender, and true. And we have no doubt that they will receive the cordial support of the Abolitionists of New Hampshire, and of the country at large.

The Report and Proceedings referred to were received too late for insertion in this issue.

Calver's Orphan Asylum.

This institution held its annual meeting on Monday evening of last week, at the Tabernacle. The appearance of the children was highly creditable to the managers, and the various exercises in which the scholars exhibited were performed with as much precision, and evidence of improvement, as would be shown by a company of school children. The report of the managers, read as distinctly, did their aims as readily, and as correctly, as if their skins had been as white as the little rapiers' aprons. The same merits were evident, and the same faults apparent, as are always seen in exhibitions of public schools. Indeed, I doubt if most of the most strenuous advocates for the inferiority of the colored race, would have been able to say by any other means, that of that sight that he was present at an exhibition of "the connecting link." Such a person, however, might have been led to suspect that all was not right in hearing the burthen of one's wrongs.

Mr. Harkness' Harsh: I've been so much of a piece of incendiarism, which I marvelled was permitted.

Addresses were made by the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, and the Rev. Mr. McAuley. Both gentlemen made a warm appeal to the benevolence of the public in behalf of the Institution. It was very easy to speak of these things because of the fact that the Standard had drawn over the fact of the color. Mr. Sedgwick seemed to labor under peculiar embarrassment in this respect. I

may be mistaken, but I thought if he had dared to speak what was in his heart at the moment, he could have found fitting words of rebuke for the Slavery of the race, whose representatives were around him. But he did not do so, which may have been more prudent, but was less manly. That the colored people are very moral sometimes he didn't hesitate to say, but their intolerance in Slavery was a moral quality, which he thought best not to touch upon. On the first point, he addressed in evidence the character given by Judge Upshur in his will, to the slave whom he emancipated at his death; and an epitaph, which some grateful people had put on the tombstone of a family servant. This last, as he said it was in an "Eastern valley," I concluded was somewhere in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and it brought to my mind an epitaph I copied in Pittsfield, in the same county, a few months since. It is in these words: "This monument, the assent of the steady industry and faithful services of Samuel Hartford, and Anne Rose, and careful will was raised to their memory, by his Administrator. They were born in Slavery, and became free by their own earnings."

At all your party, I think.

There all the honor lies."

It tells more truth than epigrams generally do. No doubt they were careful and industrious, and earned money in Slavery, but they were not free men, and hence, after a life of toil, consoled at their death, with the reflection that enough was laid to raise a monument over their graves, to be inscribed with the half-affectionate, half-contemptuous epitaph which one of them had known in life. It is an epitaph in honor of their race.

Mr. McAuley boldly asserted that the colored race were not inferior to the white race, and cited several instances from history in proof. I could have pointed him to a colored man near me, who could have made a better speech, and was probably as well educated as himself.

The bad feature in this, as in all similar institutions, is that it is exclusively colored children, and that they are not free men, and hence, after a life of toil, consoled at their death, with the reflection that enough was laid to raise a monument over their graves, to be inscribed with the half-affectionate, half-contemptuous epitaph which one of them had known in life. It is an epitaph in honor of their race.

Mr. Quincy's report of the meeting of the New-Hampshire Board of the Herald of Freedom. In another part of this paper will be found the official account of the proceedings, the Report of the Committee appointed to examine into that matter, and the resolutions adopted in consequence of it.

My beloved friend, N. P. Rogers, residing in the National Anti-Slavery Standard has shed on the publisher's name the chilling influences of adversary advice. It becomes, therefore, my duty to say that no words could have more perfectly expressed my opinions with regard to the matter in question, than those used by Mr. Quincy, in advice to the young publisher of the Standard, to give up the Standard, and to unite with his associates. Indeed, the article to which Mr. Rogers alludes, though bearing the initials of only one of the editors, was intended to be understood as expressing the sentiments of them all.

It is superfluous, as well as out of place, for me to say here how much Mr. Rogers gives me by making this public declaration on my part necessary. Nothing, I know, but an overmastering sense of duty could compel either of the editors of the Standard to say, "you have in our judgment done wrong." Yet I must now say it, at whatever cost of feeling, and my friend may well conclude that the present time, and which would be to receive at how great a cost, from a friend, could only be to express his pleasure as to our expressing in my own disapproval privately. But I entered under the idea that he must needs be aware of my feelings and opinions, and that it would only be supererogatory suffering to express them.

It does not seem necessary, at this time, to review the contents of the Standard number 51, in which Mr. Rogers refuses to accept the just, judicious, and magnanimous proposition of the Society; that Mr. French declines to print the proceedings of the late meeting, and announces his determination to suspend, as far as in him lies, the publication of the Herald. Mr. French, at the same time, calls upon those who contributed to the same, to withdraw their names, and to express their pleasure as to what shall be done with them. The only reply which we apprehend those gentlemen can make, will be to state that they have no interest in those materials. That they gave them to the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society, at a time when they supported Mr. Rogers, and the Herald, and the Society, and the cause, to be understood as withdrawing their names, and to be understood as withdrawing their names, and to be understood as withdrawing their names.

The editors of the Standard feel it to be an act of justice to faithful fellow-laborers in the cause, to express their united sense at once of the imperative obligation under which the New Hampshire Board lay to perform the painful duty in which they have been engaged, and of the temper with which they would be glad to see the Standard withdrawn from the press, and to be understood as withdrawing their names, and to be understood as withdrawing their names, and to be understood as withdrawing their names.

The Board considered themselves, and justly, as the most rigid scrutiny persons, to be the depository of the organs of the Society, whose servants they were. They, indeed, never stirred the question of ownership till since the last Annual Meeting of the Society, for the plain reason, that the ownership of the Society was never questioned until the Board, when the name of the Society was removed from the imprint of the paper, and that of an individual substituted in its place, they would have been alike faithful to their constituents, and treacherous to the cause, if they had not maintained the rights of the Society, they would have been false to duty if they had permitted so important a matter to be decided by the hands of individuals, which had been committed to them by the Abolitionists. The Society, pass without remembrance, into the hands of an irresponsible young man, however devoted and faithful he might be. They vindicated their trusteeship of the paper, not for the purpose of controlling Mr. Rogers while he remained editor, but for the purpose of supplying his place by a man who would be faithful to the Society, and to their cause. This very act has not been done by the Society, but by their appointment, with a discretion and kindness of spirit, worthy of all praise.

Should Mr. Rogers and Mr. French remain steadfast in their refusal to act as Editor and Printer of the Herald, in conjunction with the Society as publishers, some other friends must fill those honorable and arduous posts. For it is not for a moment to be supposed that the Herald of Freedom can be allowed to sink. We hope that the Board of official servants of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society will immediately take the requisite steps in this behalf, in all their duties being prompt, faithful, helpful, tender, and true. And we have no doubt that they will receive the cordial support of the Abolitionists of New Hampshire, and of the country at large.

The Report and Proceedings referred to were received too late for insertion in this issue.

Calver's Orphan Asylum.

This institution held its annual meeting on Monday evening of last week, at the Tabernacle. The appearance of the children was highly creditable to the managers, and the various exercises in which the scholars exhibited were performed with as much precision, and evidence of improvement, as would be shown by a company of school children. The report of the managers, read as distinctly, did their aims as readily, and as correctly, as if their skins had been as white as the little rapiers' aprons. The same merits were evident, and the same faults apparent, as are always seen in exhibitions of public schools. Indeed, I doubt if most of the most strenuous advocates for the inferiority of the colored race, would have been able to say by any other means, that of that sight that he was present at an exhibition of "the connecting link." Such a person, however, might have been led to suspect that all was not right in hearing the burthen of one's wrongs.

Mr. Harkness' Harsh: I've been so much of a piece of incendiarism, which I marvelled was permitted.

Addresses were made by the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, and the Rev. Mr. McAuley. Both gentlemen made a warm appeal to the benevolence of the public in behalf of the Institution. It was very easy to speak of these things because of the fact that the Standard had drawn over the fact of the color. Mr. Sedgwick seemed to labor under peculiar embarrassment in this respect. I

2008-11-03 10:00 10:00

